

The Range Rider



OUR JOB, YEAR 1942

The year 1941 was outstanding for the Grazing Service for three reasons:

- the transfer of the national headquarters from the Nation's capital to the heart of the range country.
- concentration of thought and action on national defense and home defense activities.
- reductions in expenditures.

We all know that 1942 will be an even more eventful year. It will require renewed activity in connection with the last two items listed above. It will mean that we must do those things, and do more—much more. We must start immediately to discontinue every unnecessary action in our work. We must economize with materials for which there is a war need. We must increase our own personal efficiency. We must get more out of efforts we expend. We must give of our energies and our income until we can give no more, that this war may be won.

In recent years it has been the custom of our Director to call his staff together at the first of the year for the purpose of reviewing accomplishments of the year just passed and emphasizing the objectives of the new year unfolding. This year it was not possible for Mr. Rutledge to be with us but it was his wish that the meeting be held as usual. Bud Molohon acted as chairman of the meeting and called upon each Branch Chief to summarize what had been possible of achievement in 1941 and to tell what he expected to accomplish in 1942. That these accomplishments and objectives may be known to all of you in regional and district offices and out there on the range, we review the discussions at the meeting here.

In the field of public relations and information, expenditures will be curtailed by the discontinuance of the Grazing Bulletin for an indefinite period. To compensate, in a degree, for the loss of

this valuable contact with the general public, renewed efforts will be directed toward press and radio outlets and to personal contact. Said Chief of Information Peterson, "It is now doubly important that we keep the public awake to the need for conservative use of public range lands and to the fact that increased war needs can be met through better range and livestock management, rather than overcrowded and overgrazed ranges."

Declaring that he wanted to change the old cry that "lawyers won't let us do what we should" to "our lawyers found a legal way to do what needed to be done," Acting Chief Counsel Mock impressed upon the group that his section wanted to facilitate, not to impede, and that by proper use and recognition of the legal section, the handling of important "cases" can be expedited.

Assistant Chief of Range Management Jerry Kerr spoke for his branch and reported that the year 1941 showed increased improvement in nearly all phases of range management. Approximately 50 percent of range users have received term permits and it is expected that in 1942 at least 5,000 additional applicants will have their licenses replaced by permits. Because 1941 showed the greatest range fire loss on grazing district lands, due to greater growth of vegetation, increased attention will be devoted to that problem in 1942. Almost entire dependence for fire control has, in the past, been placed with CCC camps and when many camps were abandoned and enrollment low, the fire-suppression program was seriously handicapped. In 1942 more dependence for this work will be placed on regular personnel and force account crews for fire-fighting.

Chief of Operations Dep Falck discussed the necessary curtailment of expenditures and urged every employee to get MORE out of the efforts expended. It was explained that, although our expenditures must be reduced to a great extent, with the loss of many employees to the armed forces and to defense agencies, there will be shifts of personnel but few, if any, actual terminations will be necessary.

The curtailment of the CCC is one of the most severe problems facing us now. A certain number of new improvements must be put on the range continually if we are to obtain the greatest efficiency. Those improvements already constructed must be maintained. Also, it is necessary that, in spite of the reduced number of camps and personnel, a nucleus of a good organization be retained so that a sudden enlargement of the Corps, when the emergency is passed, may be handled with a minimum of confusion. The Branch of Improvements is playing a vital part in defense work now. Roads that have been built to facilitate livestock operations are, in many instances, serving to move vitally important minerals from their underground source in out-of-the-way places to the factory line. Radio hookups designed to facilitate range improvement and management operations are proving invaluable in reporting unknown and unauthorized aircraft and questionable activities in remote places. During 1942, Chief of Range Improvements Greenslet says, a skeleton staff will concentrate on work designed to increase efficiency and prepare for the post-war period when expansion of the Corps is expected to be considerable.

The work of the Lands Branch was described by Acting Chief of Lands Joe Leech who stated that nearly 60 Departmental and 25 Executive Orders affecting grazing district lands were approved in 1941. Many of these covered the establishment of practice bombing areas and target ranges. Nearly 1,150,000 acres of grazing district lands in 6 States were withdrawn for this purpose last year. In addition to this type of work during 1942, the Lands Branch expects to have ready for distribution a comprehensive handbook for the use of field offices.

From the Hearings Section we learn that only 3 percent of grazing cases handled by the examiner last year were appealed to the Secretary of the Interior. Since the percent of appeals for the 6-year period 1936-41 was 4 percent, it would appear that more and more livestock operators are satisfied that the analyses and adjustments made by the Grazing Service are just and right.

Regional Grazier Seely was a special guest at the meeting and outlined accomplishments and objectives from the regional office point of view. For those in the Director's Office who have not had an opportunity to work in a regional office, Mr. Seely's discussion was especially interesting and enlightening.

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FIFTY-EIGHTH GRAZING DISTRICT ESTABLISHED

On November 25, 1941, Secretary Ickes approved an order dividing the Ouray Grazing District (Colorado No. 3) into two separate and distinct districts, thereby creating the fifty-eighth Federal grazing district in the United States and the eighth in the State of Colorado.

No additional acreage is involved in the creation of the new district (Colorado No. 8) which embraces approximately 500,000 acres in south-central Colorado and is completely separated from the balance of the original Ouray Grazing District by a high mountain range.

Administration of this area as a separate unit will mean a considerable saving in travel and per diem expense of administrative officers and advisory board members and at the same time will make possible closer relationship between stockmen and range administrators and permit better and more economical administration.

The action of the Secretary of the Interior in dividing the larger district for more effective administration met with favor on the part of local livestock operators.

The new district will be known as the San Luis Grazing District. District headquarters will be at Alamosa, Colorado.

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NOTE: The number of copies of the Range Rider being sent out this month is less than before. We hope you will cooperate by passing your copy along, after you have read it, to someone who may not have received a copy.

NATIONAL COUNCIL REVIEWS CODE

The National Advisory Board Council met in Salt Lake City January 5 and 6 and conferred with Director Rutledge and regional graziers regarding certain revisions in the Federal Range Code.

The Council, composed of a representative cattle and sheep man from each grazing region, put its stamp of approval on the code after recommending only slight changes for clarification. The final draft of the code is now in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior for Departmental approval.

Members of the Council and the Director's staff feel that the code as now written is fundamentally sound and sufficiently broad in scope to cover the many and varied situations encountered in grazing districts at the present time. It is the result of the experience of some 500 stockmen comprising the advisory boards throughout the range country as reflected by their Council representatives, and careful thought and analysis on the part of the administrative staff of the Grazing Service. Also, valuable assistance has been received from members of the Office of the Secretary in analyzing difficult situations and preparing proper regulations to guide thought and action.

Meeting for the third time in 18 months, the Advisory Council took advantage of the Salt Lake City meeting to discuss other matters relating to range and livestock conditions and the place of the livestock industry in the national defense program. Four recommendations were made dealing with national defense, range appraisal, fire control, and livestock census. The national defense recommendation proposed:

1. That all permittees keep their herds within the carrying capacity limits as fixed by the Grazing Service, that they strive to meet the increase in pounds as urged by the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture for each ranch unit by more careful culling and handling so as to increase the chances for increased calf and lamb crop, also increase the quality of herds which lays the foundation for increased pounds without increasing numbers.
2. That a concerted effort be made to coordinate the policies of all Federal land handling agencies throughout the United States for the purpose of complete protection to the livestock industry, so as to eliminate the chances of unfair decreases in one section of the United States and too great an increase in numbers in another part of the United States.
3. We recognize the present emergency may cause Congress to pass price-fixing legislation, and we recommend if such legislation is considered that parity prices be equitable and that market trends of all agricultural commodities and costs of labor be also included.

With reference to range appraisal, the Council registered its approval of the study to establish a "reasonable fee" for use of the Federal range, commended the Grazing Service "for the fairness and sincerity exhibited in such study," and recommended its continuance so far as appears to be advisable. Believing that the livestock industry should not be disturbed while stockmen are making every effort to assist in the national emergency, the Council recommended that application of the findings of the range appraisal be withheld until the emergency is passed. Director Rutledge approved the recommendation and as a result, the Service, while continuing the study, does not contemplate making a final analyses or report for the "duration."

The council pledged itself to do everything within its power to produce the maximum amount of livestock consistent with the available range and pasture resources, to combat in every possible way attempted acts of sabotage that may arise, to protect our ranges and forests from fire and all other destructive forces. In connection with fire control the council recommends (1) a public educational program relating to range-fire hazards; (2) supervised burning and the construction of fire lines by public agencies and range users; and (3) removal or destruction of all debris by State Highway Departments and Railroads along their respective rights of way.

The National Advisory Board Council, an independent body of western stockmen, was organized in 1940. One of its principal objectives, as stated at that time, is to coordinate activities of the livestock industry for quick and positive action in connection with national defense.

Continuing in office are Gordon Griswold, Elko, Nevada, President; A. D. Brownfield, Florida, New Mexico, First Vice-president; Dan Hughes, Montrose, Colorado, and Merle Drake, Challis, Idaho, Vice-presidents; and C. N. Bagley, Salt Lake City, Utah, Secretary-Treasurer.

ADVISORY BOARD OF N.M. 2 HOLDS
ITS MEMBERSHIP RECORD ANOTHER YEAR

Once again the entire membership of the original advisory board of the Magdalena Grazing District (N. M. #2) elected in 1936 has been reelection to represent the livestock operators in their locality. This is a fine tribute to fine men who have given freely of their time and experience to aid in the distribution of grazing privileges on public lands. The significance of the continuity of service of these seven men is reflected in the good service they have rendered. Their reelection, year after year, means that they have applied principles of fairness and practicalness.

The board of 1936 and of 1942 consists of:

George Gozo, Magdalena, New Mexico (sheep)
A. D. Woofter, Magdalena, New Mexico (cattle)
G. C. Luna, Los Lunas, New Mexico (sheep)
A. G. Seis, Albuquerque, New Mexico (cattle)
James A. Hubbell, Horse Springs, New Mexico (sheep)
Tom Summers, Reserve, New Mexico (cattle)
H. B. Birmingham, Horse Springs, New Mexico (wildlife)

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

December 15, 1941 was designated by President Roosevelt as Bill of Rights Day to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. Behind the cold and legalistic words in the documents making up the Bill of Rights is the moving story of our forefathers' fight for freedom and their determination to hold the victory they won.

Called a "charter of men's liberties," the 10 amendments comprising the Bill of Rights, ratified on December 15, 1791, relate to (1) freedom of religion, speech, and the press; (2) the right to establish State militia; (3) the quartering of troops in private houses; (4) the security of persons against unwarrantable searches and seizures; (5) capital crime; (6) criminal prosecutions; (7) trial by jury in common-law cases; (8) bails, fines and punishments; (9) the relation of constitutional and "natural" rights; and (10) the powers reserved to the States.

These "rights" are today "ingrained in our American natures." They are worth defending, preserving, and advancing at every cost and by every means.

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BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS, for your own personal security, and for your country's war effort.

- you will be helping to defend America, to make it a stronghold of freedom and democracy.
- you will be helping to keep our factories running and our men working.
- you will be helping to protect America from ruinous inflation, preventing hard times later on.
- you will be helping to protect your own future. . . saving for a rainy day.
- you will be laying aside funds for college, for emergencies, for comfort and recreation in later years.
- you will be making one of the most rock-solid investments in the world.

More than 3,000,000 American men and women have invested \$5,650,000,000 in United States Savings Bonds as of October 31, 1941.

-- Invest for Victory --

Correction! The correct spelling of the name of New Mexico Grazing District No. 1 is San Isidro, according to authorities. It was incorrectly spelled San Ysidro in the last regular issue of the Range Rider.

HERE AND THERE

Over the week-end of January 10-11, regional graziers convened to continue the December conference which was postponed because of the declaration of war with Japan so that regional graziers might return to their posts to take care of defense activities. Although there was not sufficient time during the 2-day January session to cover the entire conference schedule, regional problems of greatest importance were discussed.

From the Woodrider Grazing District we hear about a cooperative project between the Grazing Service and the State Fish and Game Commission providing for the restoration of Star Lake near Dietrich, Idaho. With a 10-month livewater supply diverted into an old lake bed that has been dry for 20 years, there will be available for livestock and wildlife use a water supply providing 1,000 acre feet of water. A 40-acre tract adjoining the lake will be fenced for a nesting refuge.

Sagebrush burning.—To facilitate range use and management, the Grazing Service has established a policy of managed burning of sagebrush on selected areas where due precautions are taken to control the area of burn. Although the policy applies only to sagebrush for the present time, other brush species will be incorporated under the policy as information becomes available.

We hear that an enrollee from one of the Oregon camps was placed on one of the latest model Army tanks soon after his induction into military service because the fundamental training he had acquired in the Corps had fitted him for this job.

"Old Lily," a 20-year old grade Shorthorn milk cow on the Oppio farm near Glendale, Nevada, has set something of a record for milk production. She produced 140,000 pounds (70 tons!) of milk in 17 years and is still producing over 2 gallons per milking. "An interesting point about old Lily," says Grazier Usery, "is that she is a range-type animal, not a dairy cow."

In an effort to curtail expenses as much as possible, and, in view of the present shortage of paper, it has appeared advisable to discontinue regular publication of the Grazing Bulletin for an indefinite period. We will miss this friendly contact with you but look forward to the better time when publication of our magazine may be resumed.

Approximately 68,500 acres of public and nonpublic lands in the Searchlight Grazing District were withdrawn on November 27, 1941 for use as a machine gun range.

The local Army Commandant in charge of the land involved in this withdrawal will, with the cooperation of local Grazing Service officials, designate not less than two days a month, exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays, on which there will be no firing to permit the maintenance of certain range improvements located on these lands.

Regional Grazier Seely advises that the Utah region, in cooperation with the people of Minersville, Utah, has developed a conservation plan and completed supplementary control measures necessary to minimize the possibilities of recurring floods which in the past have cut good grazing lands with deep gullies and threatened to destroy the town, its water supply, irrigation system, and farming lands.

Work on the Minersville project is drawing to a close. Plans for the correction of the flood and erosion problems include good range management practices, 30 miles of boundary and divisional fences to control livestock movements, and the development of sufficient supplemental watering places to insure an even utilization of the forage produced.

The recently established office of the operations and maintenance division of the Bureau of Reclamation in Denver, Colorado, makes possible efficient handling of grazing problems on lands under reclamation withdrawal in the West. John S. Moore, general supervisor of operation and maintenance is in charge of the Denver office.

Beginning January 5, 1942, the project work hours for CCC enrollees will be 8 hours per day, exclusive of travel time Monday through Friday of each week.

We read that war needs of waste paper amount to 14,000,000,000 pounds this year—a quota of 50 pounds per month from every family! Let's contribute more than our share to make up for those who find it impossible to contribute their part.

We can save on our use of paper, too. Last year's calendar pad makes good scratch paper. Before tossing that old letter in the waste basket, make use of the other side to figure out your travel account or to draft a letter, or save it for someone else to use.

Director Rutledge attended the Montana Wool Growers Association meeting at Missoula, Montana, January 15-17, and addressed that group on range conservation under the Taylor Grazing Act.

The information comes from Arizona that range-fat yearling steers from the Hualpai Valley of the Kingman District averaged 762 pounds last fall. These steers made an average gain of 1.8 pounds per day while on pasture in the valley—a period of 4 months, 10 days.

On January 6, there was initiated by the Director's office a series of 10 lectures on "Public Grazing Lands, Livestock, and Wildlife," at the University of Utah, for junior and senior biology students and post-graduate students. The lectures which will be delivered by H. M. Bryan, A. D. Molohon, L. E. Spence, and E. R. Greenslet of the Director's staff, will cover land history from 1776 to the present; range surveys, management and improvement; soil and moisture conservation; and wildlife.

Regional Grazier L. R. Brooks was the guest of Radio Station KOY, Phoenix, on December 26, and for 15 minutes explained the conservation activities of the Grazing Service and how these activities are coordinated with the national defense program for the general welfare of the Nation.

During the annual election and meeting of the advisory board of the Owyhee Grazing District, Idaho, on October 29, 1941, the local office of the Grazing Service at Boise was open to all stockmen to give them an opportunity to drop in and discuss their own problems. Closing hour for the office that night was not until the last stockman had gone—11 p.m.

Regional Grazier Naylor reports that nearly 1,000 persons in his district (Chaco, N.M.) saw two Departmental moving pictures on conservation last month. One was "Routing Rodent Robbers;" the other, "Home Rule on the Range."

Triple Purpose Food.—"As we open up the throttle on our agricultural production machine, we are producing food for three principal purposes: First, we are producing food for the American people, 130 million people who have more money to spend for food than they've had in years; second, we're producing food for the British who are fighting our fight; third, we're producing food to go into stockpiles, or reserves, to be used, after Hitler is defeated, to feed the people he has impoverished. Food to win the war; food to win the peace. We simply can't afford to fail on our food production job."—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Clip Sheet 1225.

Civilizations endure or fall, according as the people conserve or waste their natural resources.—John C. Caldwell.

WHAT CAN I DO?

(By James H. McGraw, Jr. Reprint from McGraw-Hill, publication.)

Ever since that Sunday morning when havoc swooped from the skies upon Honolulu, a new question has been churning about in millions of American minds. It is this: What can I do to help my country win this war?

This insistent question has pushed aside all matters of personal interest. From now on, individual wants and wishes must give way to the paramount needs of the nation. We all accept that. We have undertaken a huge job. Or, I should say, we have had a huge job thrust upon us. And unless we see that job through successfully it won't much matter what any of us may want.

That job is to win this war.

No longer are we trying to prepare for a war that we may get into. Today we are trying to win a war we're already in—and in up to our eyes. Nothing that any one of us now can do to help himself can get him very much if it does not also help our country to win this war.

I am sure that those who read these words will find many things to do. Some will enlist in the armed services. Some will become active in civilian defense. Some will labor to relieve distress in their home towns. Some will work with organizations set up to serve the men at the front. Each can and will find something he can do.

But this insistent question "What can I do?" goes beyond the individual and his personal service. It re-echoes through the offices and the shops of every American business concern. And what I have to say here is not directed toward individual effort. Rather is it intended for the men and women of American industry who make that industry a living part of American life. Today they are asking themselves; what can industry do? Or better still, what must industry do if our country is to finish the job it has started:

Those of us who work in and with American industry have one supreme obligation. We may feel very patriotic; we may be willing to serve "in any capacity;" we may be willing to sacrifice, . . . if necessary. But if we fail to meet that one obligation, we shall fail our country in its time of need.

THAT SUPREME OBLIGATION IS AN HONEST DAY'S WORK, EVERY DAY, FROM EVERY MAN, EVERY WOMAN, EVERY MACHINE. . . .

IT IS AS SIMPLE AS THAT!

And that goes for all of us, whether we are engaged in civilian production or working directly on the weapons of war. American victory can be won only through the productivity of American industry.

Efficiency in production is not the responsibility of a few. It can be achieved only as we all put to useful purpose every minute of our time, every ounce of our energy, and every pound of our materials.

This responsibility of industry is the more vital because of what has happened to the business of making war. There was a time when success in war was chiefly a matter of well-trained, well-disciplined armies and competent leaders—when men were everything. In those days, military strength was a matter of strong battalions and able generals. Both still are vital. But today military might is essentially mechanical might. Modern war is an industry just as much as a factory or a railroad. In the first World War, mechanical equipment was relatively simple and limited. But today the special equipment of war and the expert skill needed to use it spell the difference between victory and defeat.

We Americans are not expert war-makers. That is why we must expect to suffer grievous losses before we can win substantial gains. We do not have military training and experience ready to hand when we need them. Neither do we have, ready for action, enough of the machines that are so essential to modern warfare.

So, when it becomes necessary to fight for our lives, we must start from scratch. And today, after a year's effort, we still are not ready to trade blow for blow with enemies who for years have schooled their leaders, trained and disciplined their people, and organized their industries to make war. We shall need more time to develop our strength. And while we are doing that, we must expect reverses.

But there is a brighter side to all this. For it follows that if we are granted this all-important time, the change in the method of warfare is right down our alley. The greater importance of mechanized equipment plays straight into the hand of the world's greatest industrial nation . . . if there is one thing America does know, it is industrial production! Our industries know how to produce. They have the skilled manpower. They have the organized facilities. Beyond any doubt, we can produce all that we need to win the victory that we must win—if only we are given the time.

THE FIRST RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ARMED FORCES IS TO GAIN THAT TIME FOR US.

THE FIRST RESPONSIBILITY OF INDUSTRY IS TO USE TO THE FULL EVERY SECOND OF THAT TIME IN PRODUCING THE WEAPONS THE ARMED FORCES NEED TO WIN THE ULTIMATE VICTORY. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IS THE KEY TO VICTORY, BUT IT MUST BE BIGGER PRODUCTION AND FASTER PRODUCTION THAN WE EVER HAVE KNOWN.

Heretofore American industry has worked to produce more of those things which make our lives more enjoyable. Today it must divert much of its energy from the products of peace to the weapons of war.

This change sets up a new yardstick of industrial performance. In time of peace we measure production efficiency in terms of money saved. From now on, we must measure efficiency chiefly in terms of time saved. For the plane, the tank, the gun, or the ship that is ready when it is needed to win a victory, is worth a million times more than the one that is delivered too late to avert a defeat.

Everyone knows how short we are of some materials and machines. But our most tragic shortage is the shortage of time. So whatever we may waste in the days ahead—and unhappily we are bound to waste plenty—let us never forget that the most deadly waste of all is the waste of time.

Time wasted never can be replaced. No one ever has discovered a substitute for time. If we would avoid the waste of this irreplaceable ingredient of victory, we must use every minute of it effectively—while we still have it.

That goes for us all. It goes for the man or the woman at the bench, at the desk, at the counter, in the field, or in the executive office. It goes for the politician as well as for the business man. It goes for the humblest and the most powerful. A nation at war cannot carry deadheads. It cannot spare a square foot for any one who will not pull his weight.

In this war, nothing short of complete victory can save the liberties of us all, rich and poor, employer and employee, haves and have-nots alike. The price of that victory is the labor, the loyalty, and the devotion of every last one of us. Winston Churchill said it well for the British people. You know how he said it. I need not repeat it.

All this imposes upon American industry, its owners, its managers, and its workers, the gravest responsibility they ever have assumed. If our country is to survive as a free nation, American industry must rise to that responsibility. If our country should fall, it would fall because American industry fell short of the need. It would be another case of "too little and too late."

This grave responsibility calls for the keenest management industry ever has known. It calls for unrelenting research to make the most of our resources. It calls for the reduction of waste to a record minimum: that goes for waste of time, labor, and material. It calls for keeping our machinery working as near to full capacity as we can contrive. It calls for the highest rates of unit production we ever have known. That will mean skillful coordination by management and the most intelligent cooperation that the men in the shops can give. It calls for inventive ingenuity to match that of a nation which has produced some of the world's outstanding technical genius. For this is a war of technical proficiency.

But above all, it calls for a new devotion to the day's work. For so long as we are at war, the day's work will determine our country's security.

Whatever may be our material resources and our technical skill, however resourceful our management, however broad the scale of our effort, industry cannot measure up to its prodigious responsibility if any of us shirk the day's work. Right there is where we find the one thing we all can do—the one thing that is within the power of each of us.

THAT ONE THING IS SIMPLY TO DELIVER AN HONEST DAY'S WORK WHEREVER WE ARE CALLED TO SERVE. HONEST WORK WILL WIN THIS WAR. LOAFING WILL LOSE IT. THE SHUT-DOWN WILL BE WHETHER HITLER CAN DRIVE HIS PEOPLE TO WORK HARDER THAN WE ARE WILLING TO WORK. THERE IS NO ONE TO DRIVE US. WE MUST DRIVE OURSELVES!

Is that so much to ask? It is all our country asks of us, the men of industry. It is all that the men who must work the guns and tanks in the field ask of us. It is all that the men who work our ships and our planes ask of us. "Give us the planes, the guns, the ships, the tanks, and all the rest of our tools," they tell us, "and we'll give you the victory that means so much to us all. But in the name of that victory, give them to us quickly—quickly—QUICKLY!"

Is that, I repeat, too much to ask of us?

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

Wilbur Earl Adkinson, Jr., G-68, Oregon, for proficiency as truck driver and leader.

Felix Jose Cordova, G-139, Colorado, for proficiency as truck driver.

Glen W. Kincheloe, G-81 Colorado, for proficiency as warehouse clerk and mechanics helper.

Richard M. Murph, G-109, Arizona, for proficiency as clerk and typist.

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SAFETY HONOR ROLL FOR OCTOBER 1941

G-128 Mason Valley	Yerington, Nevada	25 MONTHS!
G-137 Solomonville	Safford, Arizona	25 MONTHS!
G-86 Gerlach	Gerlach, Nevada	14 months
G-148 Carlsbad	Carlsbad, New Mexico	14 months
G-173 Antelope Springs	Fredonia, Arizona	14 months
G-108 Hubbard Ranch	Wells, Nevada	13 months
G-112 Gap Ranch	Burns, Oregon	12 months
G-52 Worland	Worland, Wyoming	12 months
G-130 Buena Vista	Burns, Oregon	11 months
G-127 Whitehall	Whitehall, Montana	11 months
G-149 Roswell	Roswell, New Mexico	11 months
G-11 Indian Springs	Redvale, Colorado	11 months
G-172 Riddle	Riddle, Idaho	11 months
G-32 Dalton Wells	Moab, Utah	10 months
G-68 Frederick Butte	Brothers, Oregon	10 months
G-134 Shoshoni	Shoshoni, Wyoming	10 months
G-139 Saguache	Saguache, Colorado	10 months

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The Five M's of Financial Management.

The Regional Grazier mobilizes men

machinery
materials
methods
money

- To produce better range and public service
- Converted through increased range carrying capacity
- To Revenue.

ABOUT YOU AND ME

Fifteen employees of the Grazing Service, in Salt Lake City have joined with employees of the Indian Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Utah State Road Commission in a defense training course in Aerial Photography and Aero-Surveying initiated by the Utah Agricultural College through the Extension Division and the Engineering Department. Teaching the Classes for the 16-week period will be H. S. Carter, Professor of Engineering of the College.

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Chief of Operations Dep Falck was recently elected president of the Federal Business Association in Salt Lake City. Vi Voelkner of the Management Branch was elected secretary of the same organization.

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Recent shifts of graziers have sent Ed Keefe to Reno to assist Bud Dierking; Johnnie Johnston to Salt Lake City to assist Ches Seely, and Boyd Hammond to Colorado to help Russell Rose.

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A Message of the Women of the Grazing Service -

Here is a nine-point defense platform we would like to see every woman employee of the Grazing Service adopt;

1. I will immediately volunteer my services to do my part in my nation's defense.
2. I promise to cooperate wholeheartedly with defense authorities in preparing my home and family for any emergency.
3. I promise to do nothing that will spread uneasiness or panic among my neighbors, friends, or family.
4. I will not create artificial scarcities of any commodity by hoarding or excess purchases, nor will I attempt to evade purchase limits set on any commodity by my government.
5. I promise to save and offer to the government such vitally needed defense materials as waste paper, aluminum, etc.
6. I will help preserve America's heritage of tolerance by harboring no prejudices against aliens of whatever country without valid and sufficient reason.
7. I promise never to become panicky no matter what the circumstances or the cause.
8. I will aid America's victory program by purchasing to the limit of my ability national defense savings bonds and stamps.
9. I will never lose faith in the ultimate victory of America over all of its enemies.

District Grazier A. W. Magleby (San Rafael Grazing District) was recently elected as one of eight Directors on the board of Carbon County Associated Industries.

The Nevada region reports the sale of defense bonds and stamps during the month of December at over \$1,500—approximately three times the amount pledged!

Acting Chief Counsel Mock's article in a recent issue of the Utah Bar Bulletin on the Taylor Grazing Act in Utah has brought many favorable comments to the author. In his article Mr. Mock summarized the importance of grazing lands in Utah and discussed the procedures and rulings with which attorneys would be concerned if a client came to them with problems under the Taylor Act.

Majorie Swendiman of the personnel section of the National office is teaching a First Aid Class for members of the Director's staff. Nearly half of the staff is enrolled for the classes which are being given in the office two nights each week.

Friends of "Obie" Beck, formerly Idaho district grazier, were pleased to learn of his selection as Director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department. He takes office immediately upon the resignation of Owen W. Morris, January 15. Mr. Beck resigned from the Grazing Service a few weeks ago.

Warren Sholes was in to tell us all good-bye a few days ago. He has accepted an appointment as regional conservationist with the General Land Office, with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. We wish him the best of luck.

The past few weeks have been busy ones for all of us; however, the newly formed organization of Interior Department employees in Salt Lake City found time for a meeting, on January 6, relating to our responsibilities as Government employees and our obligations in the defense program. Two men prominent in defense work in Salt Lake City—Ralph M. Bristol, Director of OPM in this area, and Joseph M. McKay of the State Defense Council—made everyone present at the meeting cognizant of his part in the national defense program.

It is anticipated that an election of permanent officers of the organization will be held in the near future. In the meantime, Mr. Charles A. Leach of the Indian Service will serve as chairman of the temporary committee, replacing our own Ed Keefe who has been transferred to the Nevada region.

The Range Rider is published by authority of the Secretary of the Interior as administrative information concerning important happenings, accomplishments, and aims of the Grazing Service for the information of the personnel of this Service. Not for publication.